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8,480 EMPLOYMENT
 "WANT" ADVERTS.
 Last Week, Which Is 2,835 More
 Than Any Other Newspaper . . .

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

The Journal Printed
14,470 "Want" Adverts.
 LAST WEEK,
 Which Is 2,064 More Than
 Any Other Newspaper . . .

NO. 6,249.

TUESDAY—Fair.

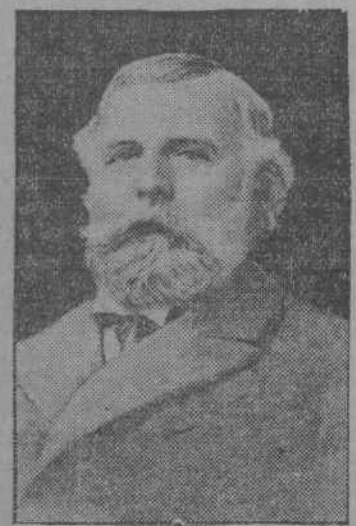
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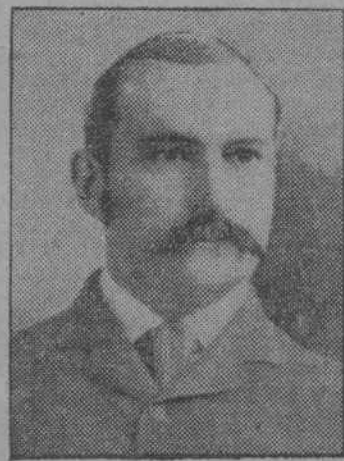
TUESDAY—Fair.

PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere,
and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

GAGE TO BE THE HEAD OF THE GREAT MONEY TRUST.



Lyman J. Gage.



James Stillman.



John D. Rockefeller.

Secretary of the Treasury, When He Quits the Cabinet,
 Is to Manage a "National United States" Bank
 on the Lines of the Bank of England.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury, who, after the expiration of his term, will be the head of the United States Bank.
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who with his brother is head of the money trust which is to control the United States Bank.
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, brother of John D. and the active manager of the operations of the great money trust.
JAMES STILLMAN, who as president of the National City Bank is the agent of the Rockefeller's in their financial operations.

A GREAT financial institution, to be called the National Bank of the United States or the National United States Bank, is forming. This bank is to be the result of a consolidation of the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, both controlled by the Rockefeller Money Trust, and a smaller local concern.

This consolidated institution is to be, according to present plans, the central money power of the United States, just as the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Berlin are in their respective countries.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, after his retirement from the Cabinet, is to become the head of this bank.

The National City Bank of New York already is practically the fiscal financial representative of the United States Government, through the favor of Secretary Gage.

The bank acted as the receiver of the moneys paid to the Government by the Pacific railroads.

The bank acted as the representative of the Government in the payment of the \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippine Islands.

The bank has been the favored national depository of Government funds, having control of one-fifth of all the Government moneys deposited in all the banks of the country.

And as a final marked favor, the bank has been designated by Secretary Gage as the disbursing agent for the national internal revenue receipts, amounting to about \$1,000,000 a day.

Thus the National City Bank is now practically what its promoters aim to have it become in fact—the financial agent of the National Government.

GAGE TO CONTROL A "UNITED STATES" BANK.

He Will Be the Head of a Great Financial Institution, of which the Present National City Bank, Controlled by the Rockefeller's, Is to Be the Nucleus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary Gage will go into the banking business at the close of his term as a Cabinet officer.

He has been offered a hold in Chicago and in New York, but it is fairly well understood that he will begin business as the head of some concern in Chicago having connection with the National City Bank of New York and will eventually become the head of the latter bank.

Within the last few weeks Secretary Gage has had many propositions made to him by influential bankers and other moneyed men in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Gage has given these propositions consideration, and while he is inclined to make the banking business his life work, he expressed doubt to some of his friends that on account of his age, sixty-five, he would not be able to apply to the business that activity and energy demanded of the head of a great institution.

Objections Easy to Overcome.

It is not doubted that this objection of the Secretary will be overcome. In the case of the National City Bank, for instance, it has been pointed out to him that his objection would not hold, as the institution is already on a firm, smooth running basis, and that the government of its affairs would not require the time and exertion which would be demanded if Mr. Gage accepted some proposition to build up a new and great institution either in New York or Chicago.

There is a spirited rivalry between New York and Chicago for the favor of Mr. Gage. The Chicago candidates urge that Chicago is the proper place for Mr. Gage in the field of finance. They say that his most influential and powerful friends are in the West, and that he would instantly become a power without the building up process which would be required in New York.

New York Bids for Mr. Gage.

On the other hand, the New York people who have been soliciting Mr. Gage's talents hold out to him that New York is the great financial center of the United States, and among the greatest in the world, and that he already has made many friends there not only from his reputation as the Secretary of the Treasury, but from his having been so recently in close touch with the New York financiers on the panic and its results.

Mr. Gage will, it is understood, make a choice which will please his friends in New York and Chicago. The plan

NATIONAL CITY BANK TO BE THE MONEY POWER.

By Consolidation with the Hanover Bank and Another Smaller Concern It Is Planned to Place It on a Par with the Bank of England.

Consolidation of the National City Bank with the Hanover National Bank and a smaller institution, as yet unidentified, is predicted to take place within a few months.

The report comes from persons able to give official position to know exactly what is going on. As a rumor it has been put out before and not confirmed by the direct interest of the two banks, but this time it comes in a new form, startlingly suggestive in view of the banks' recent operations for the Rockefeller Money Trust.

The purpose of the consolidation is said to be the organization of a new bank, to be known as the National Bank of the United States or the "National United States Bank," which will be in name what the National City already is in fact—the fiscal institution having the closest, possible official relations with the operations of the Treasury of the United States.

The closeness of this relation has been shown openly on several occasions. The City Bank acted for the Government in the transfer of the huge payments from the Pacific Railroads to the Treasury, its intervention preventing disturbance of the money market. The Treasury acting alone would have caused a shock to the mechanism of finance.

It also was the fiscal agent of the United States in the payment of the \$20,000,000 to Spain, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, in payment for the Philippine Islands.

Is Uncle Sam's Collector.

More recently the Secretary of the Treasury has made it the place of first deposit for the internal revenue receipts of \$1,000,000 a day, which he is diverting from the Treasury in order to prevent an accumulation of surplus funds necessary for

the conduct of the people's business. This transaction is not only profitable to the bank, but it gives it valuable prestige by advertising its peculiar relation to the Administration.

The National City Bank is known to have an ambition to make this relation permanent and more nearly official; that is, becoming in fact what the old United States Bank was in law under President Jackson's coup, the central money power of the country, as the Banks of England and France and the Imperial Bank of Germany are in theirs.

To this end the ancient Custom House building was bought from the Government. It will cost \$2,000,000 to remodel and refurnish its interior, and even more to build an office expressive of the bank's new relation to the business world.

The stockholders are expected to decide at the meeting next month just which is to be done. Housed in the old Custom House, it would look like the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street's" younger sister, and look count for a good deal in business.

At the January meeting an increase of capital from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 will be voted. The bank now does a business four times as large as that of any other institution in New York. Its assets and loans are about \$100,000,000, backed by a strong surplus reserve.

Stock Is Worth \$2,000 a Share.

The allotment of new stock will be divided. Fifteen per cent will be taken at par by the directors and the other 85 per cent will be distributed pro rata among the directors and stockholders alike.

The last sale of National City Bank shares was at \$2,000 for a \$100 share. The "book value," based upon the actual surplus to be divided if the bank were to go into liquidation, is nearer \$500. The difference between that and \$2,000 represents the value of the good-will and prospective earning power.

The allotment means a handsome reward to the men who have built up the business in a few years.

STELLA KEATING RESTORED TO REASON BY A METHOD SUGGESTED TO HER BY A MAN WHO LOVED HER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 25.—The most unique experiment in medical annals as a cure for insanity has been successfully tried in this city. The cure is starvation.

For forty-five days a young girl, whose mind was unbalanced, went without food, and at the expiration of that time she had recovered her reason. She is Stella Keating, and associated with the case is a romance.

The young man under whose direction and at whose solicitation Miss Keating took the heroic treatment is Henry Ritter, of No. 635 Montgomery avenue. They met when both were students in the Drexel Institute. They became fast friends and their friendship, it is said, ripened into love.

Her Health Broke Down.

Miss Keating's health gave way about a year ago and she was placed at Ritter's suggestion, in the Frankford Hospital for

the insane. He frequently visited her there, and finally urged her parents to take her out. She did not improve at her home and Ritter then proposed a treatment of starvation.

The parents were not consulted, however, and Miss Keating was taken to the house of a friend, where the treatment was continued for forty-five days. The story of the treatment is best told in Miss Keating's own words. She said:

"I don't want to pose as a martyr or a heroine, but if my experience is of any value to science, I ought not to keep it a secret."

"It is true I fasted forty-five days. I did not take food of any kind from October 3 to November 16. I became ill during the holidays a year ago. My body became paralyzed and my mind affected. None of the physicians I consulted helped me, and I was finally sent to an asylum. That

same tenor were made, has been perhaps the most remarkable demonstration of the American sentiment on this subject, composed as the Holland Society is of wealthy and reputable men of great enthusiasm, and its action is regarded as of the utmost significance.

Aside from the Germans and those of Dutch extraction in this country, the Irish sympathizers are particularly enthusiastic, and the wildest sort of rumors are afloat concerning prospective demonstrations against Great Britain, and in favor of the Boers, even to the extent of an invasion of Canada.

It is assumed by Government officials that about 3,000 Americans have gone to South Africa to assist the Boers. These expeditions have been arranged so cleverly that, while officials have been morally convinced as to the ultimate destination of the adventurers, there was no legal ground on which to hold them.

When Lord Pauncefote made representation to the State Department about these expeditions several weeks ago his attention was called to the fact that this Government could not detain men from sailing purely because it was believed they intended to aid the Boers, and that proof would have to be obtained before this Government could interfere.

The great advantage enjoyed by organizers of filibustering expeditions in this country lies in the fact that the Boers have plenty of arms and ammunition, and that recruits can go unarmed until they reach Boer territory.

It is understood that Lord Pauncefote has called to his home Government the absolute necessity of guarding the Canadian frontier.

The appeal of President Kruger in yesterday's Journal and the plain presentation of the facts, so far as they concern the Orange Free State, by President Steyn in today's Journal, have created a profound impression in Washington.

PAUNCEFOTE'S FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST ACTIVE AID TO BOERS.



Britain's Ambassador Asks the State Department to Prevent Filibusters from Going to South Africa.

Holland Society's Resolutions of Sympathy and Other Such Expressions Agitate the Administration.

The Government Can Do Nothing, as There Is No Evidence That Any Travellers Are Going to Help the Boers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The British Embassy, it is understood, has within twenty-four hours called the attention of the State Department to the pro-Boer feeling in the United States, with the suggestion that this Government exercise the utmost caution in preventing the sailing of filibustering expeditions to South Africa.

The State Department replied that it would do its best to preserve the laws of neutrality, and cited, as evidence of its watchfulness, the fact that the Bermuda, which sailed recently from Baltimore to Philadelphia, presumably destined for Lorenzo Marques, is being closely watched by the revenue cutter service. The Bermuda is the vessel which Gustav Thielkubel, of this city, secured for the shipment of 800 men from the United States to South Africa for participation in the South African war on the Boer side.

The Administration is much concerned at the daily increase in sympathy for the Dutch republics in South Africa. The recent meeting of the Holland Society in New York, at which resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and speeches of the

ENGLAND READS JOURNAL'S MESSAGE FROM KRUGER.

Daily News Points Out That This and the Roberts Message Make Americans the Umpires.

It Finds Kruger's Little Sister Parallel Misleading, the Uitlanders Being Those Who Are Fighting for Rights.

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LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Daily News says: "The message which Lord Roberts recently sent across the Atlantic was swiftly followed in the columns of the Journal by a letter from President Kruger, dated October 19.

"Our American cousins can scarcely help feeling flattered at being thus placed in the position—involuntary and informal though it be—of umpire in the dispute.

"We cannot think, however, that public opinion will be violently alienated from Great Britain by this effusion of the President's. He, of course, is the unoffending martyr, we, Great Britain and her free self-governing colonies are the wicked persecutors.

"Once more we find the old, ignorant parallel drawn from the American war of the last century, and the Americans, who rightly revolted on that occasion are asked to sympathize with a little sister republic likewise determined to assert an independence which involves the grossest injustice toward the majority of her population. The little sister republic parallel is wholly misleading. The Uitlanders, if anybody, not the Boers, correspond to the revolted colonists of last century. They are fighting for rights and principles very similar to those for the assertion of which the American colonists revolted.

"We have surely an infinitely stronger claim than President Kruger to appeal for the sympathy of American citizens upon arguments drawn from the initial history of their great republic."

GIRL'S MADNESS CURED BY FAST OF 45 DAYS.

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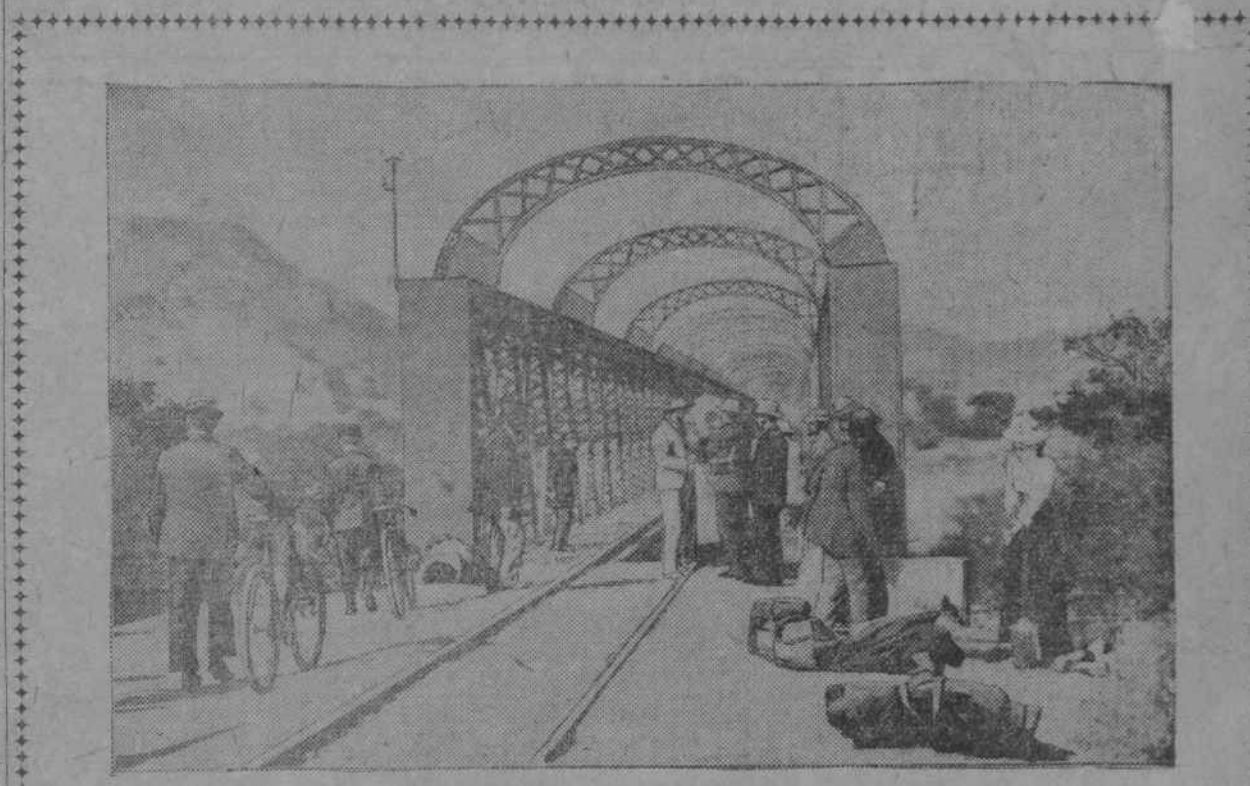
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Boers Guarding the Free State End of the Orange River Bridge. This bridge was blown up by the British just after the train bearing the Journal correspondent, Mr. Easton, had crossed. In the center of the picture is a Boer taking leave of his vrouw. When the photograph was taken armed Boers held one end of the bridge and six unarmed Cape mounted police were at the other. Though war had been declared, no shots were fired.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHAKES CALIFORNIA.

San Jacinto, near Los Angeles, Was the Centre—Houses Are Wrecked, But no One Injured.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 25.—At 4:25 o'clock this morning a severe earthquake shock was felt over a large portion of Southern California, the undulations lasting about twelve seconds.

The centre of the shock appeared to have been at San Jacinto, where ten or fifteen buildings were damaged, chimneys toppled over and walls were cracked.

The total damage to San Jacinto and Hemet, a small town nearby, is estimated at \$20,000. No one was injured.

The shock was heavy at Santa Ana, where San Bernardino and Riverside. In this city no damage was done, though the shock was particularly violent.

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